[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 26th October, 1886.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Public Service Commission.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 20th October, after giving a brief abstract of the Resolution of the Supreme Government regarding the appointment of the Public Service Commission, says that as Sir Charles Aitchison, who is a true friend of natives, has been appointed President of the Commission, and as the Viceroy has given full power to the Commission to pursue any line of enquiry it pleases, there is good reason to hope that the results of the enquiry will be beneficial to natives. When the Civil Service question was lately discussed in Parliament, almost every important newspaper of England expressed its opinion on the subject. The London *Times* expressed itself in favour of the entire exclusion of natives from all branches of the public service! It said that the administration in this country should be conducted only on British principles and should be entirely in the hands of Europeans. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Government desires to allow natives a share in the administration, and is ready to modify the Civil Service rules with a view to facilitating their admission to that Service. The low limit

of age fixed for the Civil Service Examination deserves special attention of the Commission. It is impossible for natives to compete successfully with Europeans at the examination at the age of 19, English not being their mother-tongue. Hence Government would do them bare justice if it raised the limit of age in their favour.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th October, states that it is premature to say at present what will be the result of the enquiries of the Public Service Commission. But an article in a late issue of the London *Times* on the Civil Service question deserves more than a passing notice, because that newspaper has of late become a Conservative organ, pure and simple, and very probably the Conservative Government shares its views on the subject. The *Times* urges an entire exclusion of natives from the Civil Service, and a reference to the history of the Civil Service question will show that the proposal is in accordance with the policy of the Conservative Government. It will be remembered that when Lord Lytton created the Statutory Civil Service, his Lordship recommended to Lord Cranbrook, the then Secretary of State, the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service Examination held at London. Lord Cranbrook replied that the proposal would require Parliamentary legislation, and that the Home Government could not undertake to introduce such a law in Parliament. Hence it will be perceived that Lord Lytton was not influenced by any benevolence or sympathy for natives in establishing the Statutory Civil Service, but his secret object was to exclude natives from the benefit of the Civil Service rules, under which any number of natives can enter that Service by passing the prescribed examination, and to give them only one-sixth the entire number of appointments in that Service, and on two-thirds pay. The standard of age for the Civil Service Examination has been gradually reduced from 25 to 19 years simply in order to prevent natives from

The same.

appearing at the examination. But as this year two natives have succeeded in passing the examination even at that early age, the opponents of natives have been convinced of the futility of such impediments, and, throwing off the mask, now openly recommend their exclusion from the examination. The recommendation would doubtless be opposed to the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and cast a slur on British justice and impartiality. But if the British Government desires to exclude the children of the soil from the examination in question, it had better do so in an open and straightforward manner, rather than by adopting any mean expedients and artifices. Her Majesty's proclamation has already more than once been disregarded by Government. In fact, the constitution of the Statutory Civil Service itself is a breach of the proclamation, because Her Majesty declared in the proclamation that no distinction of race or religion would be recognised in the matter of employment in the public service, whereas the Statutory Civilians are allowed only two-thirds the pay given to Covenanted Civilians, although the two classes of officials have to do exactly the same work. Narrow-minded Englishmen seem to have become alarmed at the increasing number of native students in England, and think that, if natives are not excluded from the Civil Service Examination, the whole of that Service may in course of time be filled by them.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálíkankar), of the 19th October, in continuation of its previous article on the appointment of the Public Service Commission, says that it is difficult to predict whether the result of this enquiry will be beneficial or injurious to natives. But, looking at the constitution of the Commission, no harm is likely to be done by it. Sir Charles Aitchison, who has great sympathy with the children of the soil and has won widespread popularity in the Panjáb, has been appointed its President. Moreover, the principle adopted by Lord Dufferin for the selection of members is a very good one.

The same.

The native members will be quite able to watch and advocate the rights of their countrymen. But the native political associations should assist the Local Governments in finding out natives who are properly qualified to sit on the Commission. They should send lists of such persons to the Local Governments, so that the latter may be able to make suitable nominations from among them. Now that an opportunity for the redress of native grievances in connection with the Civil Service has arrived, all native associations should be up and doing.

The same.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th October, congratulates natives on the appointment of the Public Service Commission, thanks Lord Dufferin and Lord Randolph Churchill for it, and says that it is a matter of satisfaction that at last the agitation of the Civil Service question by native newspapers has induced Government to institute an enquiry into the matter. The appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison, who takes great interest in promoting the welfare of natives, as President of the Commission is very re-assuring. It is a matter of satisfaction that natives will be also admitted to the Commission.

Circulation, 80 copies.

Viceroy's darbar at Lahore.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st October, adverting to the darbar which will be held by Lord Dufferin at Lahore in the first week of November, says that last year the Panjáb Princes had to attend the Rawalpindi darbar. These darbars put both the Government of India and Native Chiefs to much expense. If the Government of India is in want of money, it can easily introduce a new tax. But Native Chiefs are reduced to great straits to meet the expenditure involved by their frequent attendance at the Viceregal darbars. If they introduced any new tax in their States, the Anglo-Indian newspapers would at once charge them with tyranny and oppression, and Lord Dufferin himself would readily issue

orders for their dethronement and the annexation of their States to British territories.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 20th October, urges the abolition of the India Council on grounds of economy. The Council consists of 12 members who are retired Anglo-Indians and are paid £1,200 a year each. Now that a telegraphic cable has been established between England and India, and a voyage between the two countries takes only three weeks, there is no necessity for the maintenance of the Council. The abolition of that body would cause a saving of one and a half lakhs of rupees.

Circulation, 890 copies.

Suggested abolition of the India Council.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, adverting to the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson, says that the Indian Army has lost one of its best Generals in him. He could scarcely be spared at such a crisis. Only a few weeks ago he was placed in command of the army in Lower and Upper Burma. He has fallen a victim to the unhealthy climate of that province before he was able to mature his plans for the suppression of dacoity and rebellion. The *Akhbár* then gives a brief account of his career.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Death of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, says that as the cold weather has set in, European officers will be soon leaving their head-quarters in order to go on tour. But the necessity of supplying provisions to official camps involves great loss and hardship to the people. The traders do not get even half the prices of the articles supplied by them to such camps. On one occasion an oil-presser in Fyzabad had to cut up his wooden press in order to supply dry firewood to the camp of an officer! It would be well if a commission were appointed to enquire into the hardships caused to the people by the system of supplying provisions to official camps.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Winter tours of officers.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th October, adverting to the orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with a view to encouraging the employment of Musalmáns in the public service, asks Sir Alfred Lyall to follow his example, and says that but few Musalmáns are to be found in the Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Departments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Employment of Musalmáns in the public service.

The same paper is glad to say that the Municipal Committee of Meerut has checked the use of *chandu* in that city to a great extent. Mr. Twigg, the late Collector of Hamirpur, was the first officer in these provinces who took steps with a view to check its consumption. It is well known that Sir Alfred Lyall himself is desirous of discouraging its use and established tea-houses at several cities in order to secure that object. But it is to be regretted that District Officers have not shown much readiness to carry out His Honor's wishes in this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor should expressly order them to check the use of the noxious drug in question as much as possible.

Chandu.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 18th October, complains that at Lucknow, if a person does not pay his income-tax within the fixed period, he has afterwards to pay double the amount originally assessed. On the other hand, persons are exposed to great inconvenience when they go to the treasury to pay the tax. If three or four persons happen to enter the treasury at once, the treasurer becomes angry with them. Moreover, the tax-payers have to dance attendance at the treasury for receipts for three or four days after they have paid the money. It would be well if the income-tax work were entrusted to a separate officer and arrangements were made for the immediate return of receipts to tax-payers.

Working of the Income-tax Act at Lucknow.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 18th October, complains that at Lahore, out of the twelve candidates who competed at the examination of appeal-writers this year, only two have been successful, because the number of marks necessary for passing has been fixed at 66 per cent. The standard is too high and results in a great injustice to candidates. Circulat'on 500 copies.

Examination of appeal-writers, Lahore.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 18th October, says that Munshi Wali Muhammad, Manager of the Aksir-i-Azam Medical Hall, Benares, has been convicted of publishing in obscene terms notices for the sale of aphrodisiacs and fined Rs. 25. Circulation, 350 copies.

Manager of a Medical Hall at Benares fined for publishing in obscene terms notices for the sale of aphrodisiacs.

It appears from the *Latífu-l-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 22nd October, that the proprietor and the printer of the *Riázu-l-Akhbár* have been convicted of publishing in obscene terms notices for the sale of aphrodisiacs and fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 respectively.

Case of the *Riázu-l-Akhbár* of Gorakhpur.

The *Dánish-i-Hind* (Multan), of the 20th October, with reference to the religious riots that occurred of late at several cities, observes that such riots are primarily due to the imprudence of the local authorities themselves. Had any serious disturbances like those of Delhi taken place within the territories of a native prince, he would have been treated with great severity. But it is almost needless to say that no punishment will be inflicted on the Deputy Commissioners, in whose very presence serious outbreaks have occurred in British territory. On the contrary, Her Majesty's peaceful subjects themselves, who suffered serious losses from the riots, will probably be burdened with the cost of the maintenance of a penal police force. It will be observed that such disturbances are always attended by robberies and plunders. This shows that the rioters break the peace on such occasions Circulation, 120 copies.

Religious riots.

only with the desire of obtaining booty. Hence the people who sacked shops in the name of religion should be punished severely. At Delhi the Muhammadan rioters were found to be armed with swords and at Hoshiarpur to carry sticks secretly in their *tasids*. The *Dunish* is of opinion that riots are always committed by the lower classes of Musalmáns, who live from hand to mouth. A conclusive proof of the prevalence of crime among those classes is to be found in the fact that seventy per cent. of convicts in jails are Musalmáns, while the Hindu population in British India is four times the Muhammadan population.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Riots at Etáwah.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 26th October, gives nearly the same account of the Muharram riots at Etáwah as that published in the *Alam-i-Taswir* of Cawnpore (*vide* the Selections from the vernacular newspapers of the week ending the 19th October, 1886, page 725 *et seq*), and adds that Hindús sacked hundreds of Muhammadans' houses and outraged many Muhammadan women. The *Tutiya* hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will make an enquiry into the alleged high-handed and illegal proceedings of Mr. Hoey, the Magistrate of Etáwah.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Riots at Hoshiarpur.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd October, says that in connection with the late religious riots at Hoshiarpur three Musalmáns have been convicted and sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to terms of imprisonment, varying from 5 to 7 years. These three men were really guilty and deserved the punishment inflicted on them. But the *Rafiq* complains that 82 more Musalmáns have been imprisoned by Hindu Magistrates, 72 being convicted by the Hindu Tahsíldar alone. The *Rafiq* then publishes another long article, in which it refers to the religious quarrels that took place at Hoshiarpur last year and this year, and endeavours to show that the number of Hindu officials there greatly exceeds that of Musalmáns.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th October, the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 20th idem, and other newspapers contain accounts of the riots at Delhi; the versions of the Hindu papers being favourable to Hindus and those of Muhammadan papers to Muhammadans.

Riots at Delhi.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, says that the *Indian Daily News*, in adverting to the sanction by the Nizam's Government of an expenditure of two lakhs of rupees on the Viceroy's reception on the occasion of His Excellency's next visit to Haidarabad, has rightly observed that Lord Dufferin is not a child that he should be pleased with the whitewashing of houses and the letting off of fireworks. The Nizam might better have devoted the money to the improvement of his capital, which is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The *Indian Daily News* counsels Lord Dufferin to prevent the Haidarabad Darbar from unnecessarily spending such a large sum of money on his reception. Had his Lordship followed the advice of the *News*, the extravagant waste of money made by native princes on such occasions would have been stopped. Native Chiefs should take the counsel of the *News* to heart and refrain from unnecessarily spending any large sum of money on the reception of European visitors to their States.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Viceroy's visit to Haidarabad.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 20th October, says that it would seem that the Gaekwar has sanctioned a sum of three lakhs of rupees to be spent on Lord Dufferin's reception at Baroda. But native princes should not be so extravagant; otherwise they may be involved in serious financial difficulties, as the Government of India itself has been of late.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Viceroy's visit to Baroda.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 21st October, in a communicated article, gives an account of the administrative reforms introduced by Munshi Hardial Singh in Jodhpur.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Munshi Hardial Singh's administration in Jodhpur.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of one Agha Ghani by the Rámpur Darbar.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th October, in a communicated article, gives an account of the ill-treatment to which (it is alleged) one Agha Ghani, who was sent to jail by the Nawáb of Rámpur under suspicion of corresponding with newspapers, was subjected during his incarceration till his death. He was imprisoned in a small enclosure, four yards square, which had no roof or cover to protect him from the inclemencies of the weather. He was loaded with irons and was given a small quantity of parched grain to eat every third day. His den was never cleaned, and the ground was overgrown with long grass. He was never allowed to shave. When his corpse was made over to his relatives, the hair of his head, his beard and moustache reached his navel and his nails were as long as his fingers. When he was dead, the General Saheb, in whose charge he had been placed by the Nawáb, thought that he feigned death, and therefore told off a guard of soldiers to accompany his corpse to the grave and also to watch his grave for three days after his burial! The soldiers had express orders to shoot him if he should be alive and should endeavour to leave his coffin! Government should enquire into this barbarous ill-treatment by the Rámpur Darbar.

Circulation, 102 copies.

Death of Rája Shivaráj Singh, of Káshipur, Kumaun.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 18th October, much regrets the death of Rája Shivaráj Singh, C.S.I., of Káshipur, and praises him for his good qualities. He was an intelligent and generous prince and was always ready to contribute to charitable and other funds started for the benefit of the people. He received the title of C.S.I. and was even once selected to be a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Examiners of post-office accounts and the Superintendents of post-offices.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd October, says that some time ago he recommended the abolition of the offices of examiners of post-

office accounts and a reduction in the number of Superintendents of post-offices. He is glad to say that the Director-General of Post-offices has reduced the number of examiners, and, in order to save the travelling allowances hitherto paid them, has forbidden them to go on tour from the 1st of November, 1886. They will always remain at their head-quarters, where post-masters will send their accounts to them once a week for examination. The writer is of opinion that the offices of examiners should be entirely abolished, the number of Superintendents, who have at present hardly to work two or three hours during the day, should be reduced to half, and the work of the former class of officers transferred to the latter. But of course in that case the office establishment of Superintendents would have to be strengthened, and they might be relieved with advantage of all vernacular work, which might be transferred to Inspectors.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Letters posted at the railway-station, Lucknow.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), dated the 19th October, says that a postal notice has been issued of late at Lucknow, to the effect that unregistered letters, post-cards and packets intended to be carried by a particular train should be posted at the railway-station at least one hour before the departure of that train, and that any such articles posted later shall be carried by the next following train, unless two annas worth of additional postage stamps are affixed to each of them. The same requirements apply to covers posted at the post-office at Lucknow after 6 P.M. The posting of letters in the travelling post-offices attached to trains has been strictly prohibited. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that these restrictions will cause unnecessary inconvenience to the public and lead to a decrease in the number of letters passing through the post-office. It is well known that natives employed in public offices and native traders generally get leisure at 5 or 6 P.M. and write letters at that time. The new arrangement may work well at the presidency towns, but it is by no means suited to cities in the mufassil.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Capture of monkeys at Benares.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 18th October, is glad to say that the Municipal Committee of Benares has resolved to rid the city of monkeys. A notice has been issued by the Committee to the effect that any person who catches a monkey, living or dead, within municipal limits and makes it over at the municipal office shall receive a reward of one rupee from the Secretary to the Committee. Other Municipal Committees should follow suit.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Slaughter-house at Jallandhar.

A local correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandhar), of the 23rd October, complains that at Jallandhar kine are killed by butchers every day in an open ground situated in the vicinity of the Cantonment at a short distance from the Cantonment road, and that persons riding or driving on the road are able to see the animals being slaughtered, as the ground in question is not surrounded by any wall. The writer urges that some out-of-the-way place should be assigned for the purpose; otherwise religious riots are sure to occur some day.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Álamtáb* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kyá Singh ...	Oct. 20th ...	Oct. 26th.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	184 copies.
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	350 ,,
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 18th, 20th, & 22nd.	,, 21st, 23rd, & 24th.	500 ,,
5	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	150 ,,
6	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dilawar Alí ...	,, 8th & 16th,	,, 21st ...	140 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	70 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 20th ...	,, ,, ...	2,800 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí ...	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	254 ,,
10	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 15th & 21st,	,, 24th ...	84 ,,
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	,, 19th & 23rd,	,, 23rd & 25th,	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
12	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	102 copies.
13	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, 21st ...	,, 26th ...	200 ,,
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, ,, ...	,, 20th ...	150 ,,
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	,, 21st ...	,, 26th ...	102 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
17	*Asad* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Oct. 19th ...	Oct. 20th ...	240 copies.
18	*Bharat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	,, ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 15th ...	,, 21st ...	90 ,,
19	*Bharat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Káli Charan ...	For July & Sep. ...	,, 20th ...	400 ,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Oct. 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	200 ,,
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	,, 19th ...	,, 20th ...	420 ,,
22	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rájí Nath ...	,, 20th ...	,, 23rd ...	120 ,,
23	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	316 ,,
24	*Gauhar Kayastha* ...	Allahábád ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Babú Lál ...	For October ...	,, 31st ...	126 ,,
25	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Maharáj Kishun ...	Oct. 23rd ...	,, 30th ...	426 ,,
26	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rampál Singh,	,, 19th to 24th,	,, 20th to 25th,	166 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 20th & 23rd,	,, 23rd & 26th,	125 ,,
28	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 17th & 20th ...	,, 23rd & 26th ...	126 ,,
29	*Karamah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	250 ,,
30	*Kásí Patriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	575 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government).
31	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam.*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 24th ...	,, 26th ...	200 copies.
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Birj Lál ...	,, 16th & 23rd,	,, 22nd & 26th,	300 ,,

(750)

23	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mashar Ahsan Khán,	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	200	,,
24	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 19th, 21st, & 23rd.	,, 21st, 23rd, & 26th.	450	,,
25	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	100	,,
26	*Latífu-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Latíf.	,, 22nd ...	,, 25th.		
27	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	140	,,
28	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 19th ...	,, ,, ...	200	,,
29	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	59	,,
30	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhibu-l-lah ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	250	,,
31	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Láhore ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	350	,,
32	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,, 20th ...	,, 24th ...	125	,,
33	*Mulkí Námabar* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Jawád Alí Sháh ...	,, 23nd ...	,, 26th ...	150	,,
34	*Mulkí Shuhdá* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faslu-l-dín ...	,, 18th ...	,, 24th ...	650	,,
35	*Mullá Dopiáza* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Alá Dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 25th ...	1,400	,,
36	*Munsiopal Gulda* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Khairu-llah Khán ...	,, 15th ...	,, 20th ...	50	,,
37	*Muragga-i-Tahsíl* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Bihárí Lál ...	For October ...	,, 24th ...	125	,,
38	*Nairang-i-Ilm* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Oct. 18th ...	,, 20th ...	175	,,
39	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	,, 20th & 24th,	,, 21st & 26th.		
40	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 25th ...	160	,,
41	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, ,, ...	,, 24th ...	325	,,
42	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Shiva Naráyan ...	,, 15th ...	,, 20th ...	52	,,
43	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	,, 12th ...	,, 22nd ...	50	,,
44	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáun ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imtiás Ahmad ...	,, 18th ...	,, 25th ...	175	,,
45	*Nigamomdyán* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Debí Prasád ...	For October ...	,, 20th ...	181	,,
46	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Oct. 20th ...	,, 24th ...	100	,,
47	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiána ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	755	,,
48	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 24th ...	200	,,
49	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	390	,,
50	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 19th to 26th,	,, 20th to 26th,	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
61	*Oudh Punch* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Oct. 21st ...	Oct. 26th ...	300 copies.
62	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 20th & 23rd,	,, 24th & 26th,	300 ,,
63	*Panjáb Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 25th ...	80 ,,
64	*Pate Khán* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	,, 13th & 20th,	,, 21st & 24th,	400 ,,
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 19th. ...	,, 21st ...	670 ,,
66	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 20th ...	,, 20th ...	550 ,,
67	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 26th ...	125 ,,
68	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Díván Chand ...	,, 16th & 24th,	,, 22nd & 26th,	300 ,,
69	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 22rd ...	,, 26th ...	450 ,,
70	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 18th & 25th,	,, 20th & 26th,	350 ,,
71	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	,, 19th, 21st, & 23rd.	,, 21st, 23rd, & 26th.	413 ,,
72	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	381 ,,
73	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	,, 14th ...	,, 22nd ...	125 ,,
74	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 17th ...	,, 23rd ...	125 ,,
75	*Rosenah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	,, 21st & 25th,	,, 22nd & 26th,	150 ,,
76	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Baháwalpur ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	250 ,,
77	*Sahífa-i-Qudst* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	325 ,,
78	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	200 ,,
79	*Sarosh-i-Benares* ...	Benáres ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Wali Muhammad ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	450 ,,
80	*Shám-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzabad ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly.	Dwárká Dás ...	,, 21st ...	,, 26th ...	150 ,,
81	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	,, 19th ...	,, 21st ...	61 ,,

82	*Sirájul-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	„ ...	„ ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	„	18th ...	„	„ ...	307	„
83	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindí.	„ ...	Lakshman Anant ...	„	20th ...	„	23rd ...	200	„
84	*Tahsíb* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„	19th ...	„	22nd ...	60	„
85	*Tamanndi* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Púran Chand ...	„	24th ...	„	26th ...	125	„
86	*Téttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ashrat Alí ...	„	16th ...	„	20th ...	300	„
87	*Vazir-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	„ ...	„ ...	Mirza Mavahid ...	„	17th ...	„	„ ...	192	„
88	*Vazíru-l-Mulk* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	„	19th ...	„	24th.		
89	*Victoria Paper* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„	17th to 23rd,	„	21st to 26th,	800	„
90	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	„	21st ...	„	25th ...	120	„
91	*Zarífu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Sábit Alí ...	„	18th ...	„	21st ...	200	„

ALLAHABAD;
The 1st November, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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